

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1907.

No. 10

## A Disquieting Situation—Struggle for Eight-Hour Day.

Notwithstanding the unprecedented calamity which San Francisco suffered a year ago, the city today is enjoying a degree of prosperity that is excelled by none other in the entire country. This statement can be confirmed from so many sources that denial of its truth would be futile.

This being so, it would seem fair to assume that the relations existing between employer and employe were quite harmonious—that each was sharing in the common prosperity, and that serious friction between the two classes was not only non-existent, but was not anticipated to occur for some time to come.

However, this fair assumption is not borne out by facts. Instead of the harmony that should mark the industrial situation in San Francisco today, we find a spirit of discontent pervading several large groups of workers—discontent that has fairly reached the point where the last resort of the organized worker—the strike—has been and is quite likely to be resorted to.

Naturally, the question arises, "Why, in a time of unprecedented prosperity, should such serious industrial troubles threaten the community?"

The answer to this question is not hard to find.

This is it:

Notwithstanding the trend of the times, the better understanding that generally exists between employer and employe in respect to the rights of each other, the acceptance by the public of the theory that the eight-hour workday is the normal workday and makes for the uplifting of the workers and, consequently, produces a higher class of citizenship than was possible under the old "daylight-to-dark" system that governed the workers—there are still to be found men who contend that the particular industry in which they are engaged cannot be profitably and properly conducted on an eight-hour basis.

So it happens that today San Francisco is afflicted with a strike of Laundry Workers; and is threatened with a strike of the Street Carmen, as well as several thousand workers in the iron trades.

The workers in all of the building trades and in a majority of the miscellaneous crafts and callings enjoy an eight-hour workday. They did not secure the normal workday without a struggle, however. In many instances the efforts to reduce the hours of toil covered a period of fully a quarter of a century. Persistent agitation, logical argu-

ment and concerted action won the fight for the workers in most instances. But the Bourbons of the industrial world are still with us, and we find them in San Francisco today threatening to paralyze the business of this great city unless the thousands of workers in their employ will agree to continue to toil more than eight hours a day.

And, strange to say, we find citizens who, governed entirely by an intensely selfish regard for their personal convenience, are actually counseling the workers to submit to the employers' demands and continue indefinitely to toil nine, ten and eleven hours a day in a community where the eight-hour day has become a fixed institution in a majority of the crafts and callings.

The first case in point is that of the Laundry Workers. After struggling for years—and with some success—to secure working conditions that would place them on the same plane with respect to hours of labor as that enjoyed by other workers, they finally reached a point where they determined to make a stand for the eight-hour day. In making this demand they faced, in many instances, employers who, in the days before the organization of the Laundry Workers' Union, exacted 12, 14, 16 and even 18 hours' toil daily from the unfortunate people who were forced to seek employment in laundries to gain a livelihood. The sanitary conditions that prevailed in laundries in those days fairly compared in disease-breeding character with the working conditions governing the toilers. Under these circumstances it is not difficult to understand the reluctance of many of the laundry owners to grant their employes the eight-hour day. Realizing that few, if any, of their employes could possibly have saved sufficient money from their meager wages to tide over many weeks of idleness on their own resources, the owners calmly resolved to resort to the starving-out process to force their employes to give up hope of securing the eight-hour day. In deciding on this course, however, they failed to consider the power and disposition of the other labor unions of San Francisco—especially that section of them that has secured the eight-hour day. As soon as it became apparent that the Laundry Workers' strike would probably extend over a longer period of time than would enable the union to finance the strike from its own resources, a committee was appointed to visit sister unions and acquaint them with the situation. In all instances the response was instant and generous, and

amounts ranging, according to the size of the union, from \$25 to \$400 were at once appropriated to aid the Laundry Workers, and pledges freely made of financial support to be continued while the strike lasted.

The "starving-out" policy of the laundry owners was foredoomed to failure. The treasuries of the unions of San Francisco are well filled, and the events of the last two weeks have demonstrated the fact that the Laundry Workers will not lack for funds to prosecute their eight-hour fight until it is won.

The Iron Trades unions have for many years been seeking to secure a shorter workday, but have met with stubborn resistance from the employers. The stock argument of the employer is found in the bugaboo: "Eastern competition," and this plea is persistently urged in face of the fact that but a tithe of the work done here can by any stretch of the imagination be said to come in competition with Eastern products, and, furthermore, entirely without regard to the advantage local manufacturers enjoy owing to the heavy freight charges that Eastern products necessarily have to bear.

The iron workers, however, have determined, after months of consideration, and after having submitted the matter to their respective national organizations and receiving their sanction, to demand the eight-hour day, beginning May 1st. The employers are represented in what is known as the California Metal Trades Association. Conferences have recently been held between representatives of the association and the unions, but at this writing the employers appear to be committed to the old policy and have given little, if any, evidence of a disposition to concede the shorter workday. The workmen, however, appear to be absolutely determined to stand shoulder to shoulder in any crisis that may be forced by the reactionary policy of the employers. The unions of these crafts are all old organizations, affiliated with powerful national and international unions, and the members are well acquainted with conditions that inevitably result from strikes. That these unions are prepared to undergo the hardships such conditions entail is conclusive evidence of their determination to fight to a finish to secure the eight-hour day, and the opposition that has developed among the employers is certain to seriously retard the progress of San Francisco without,

(Continued on Page 8.)



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

## Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 19.

Meeting called to order at 8:12 p. m., President Bell in chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved.

**CREDENTIALS**—Machine Hands, Local No. 715, D. McLennan. Gardeners' Union, No. 12,411, P. H. Culen, W. J. Dunn. Cooks, No. 44, Helpers, J. Hernandez vice P. Campbell. Blacksmiths' Helpers, J. J. Furey, L. O. Lempke. Pie Bakers, H. Adams, vice T. F. Lonergan.

**APPLICATIONS FOR AFFILIATION**—The Organizing Committee approved of the application of the Gardeners No. 12,411. In reference to the application of the Boiler Makers No. 205, Secretary was instructed to investigate and report at the next meeting. Moved and seconded that the report of committee be concurred in; carried.

**COMMUNICATIONS—Filed**—From Federal Labor Union, No. 12226, of Somerset, Ken., appealing for aid. From A. F. of L., in reference to charters of Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters and Telephone Operators. From the Local Joint Executive Board of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, informing the Council that their attorney, H. B. Lister, in the Clark Bakery injunction suit, would defend Council if there was no objection. *Filed and Request Granted*—From the Commercial and Manufacturers Assn., requesting the Council to send delegate to the meeting of the California Promotion Committee for the purpose of perfecting an organization to improve public necessities. Chair appointed J. J. Breslin to represent Council. From the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Defense League, requesting Council to appoint a delegate for their next meeting to be held on May 12th, in Walton's Pavilion. Chair appointed A. J. Gallagher. *Referred to LABOR CLARION*—From the Tobacco Workers' International Union, calling the attention of organized labor to unfair tobacco. From the Flour and Cereal Employees No. 80, Los Angeles, Cal., calling the attention of organized labor to unfair products. *Referred to Financial Secretary*—From the Street Construction Workers in reference to number of delegates. *Referred to Trustees*—From the California Co-Operative Meat Company, requesting the Council to nominate Directors and Finance Committee for same. *Referred to Executive Committee*—Wage scale and agreement of the Street Carmen; wage scale and agreements of the Beer Drivers No. 227, and Brewery Workers No. 7. From the American Federation of Labor, in reference to the "We Don't Patronize" list in the *American Federationist* pertaining to A. B. Patrick Company. From the Journeymen Barbers, requesting the Council to levy a boycott on H. Hertzels shop, located at 16 Eleventh street. From the Barber Shop Porters requesting boycott on Barber Shop located at 1303 Golden Gate Avenue. From the Steam Laundry Workers' Union, requesting a boycott on the Hayes Park and Golden Gate Laundries. From the Milk Drivers' Union, requesting Council to levy a boycott on L. DeSante, San Francisco Dairy, located at 2215 Seventeenth Avenue.

**REPORTS OF UNIONS**—Sugar Workers—Business good; union voted to parade on Labor Day. Cemetery Employees—Request the Labor Council to confer with employers in reference to their wage scale and agreement. Moved and seconded that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee; carried. Cooks No. 44—Are prosecuting the boycott on Clark's Bakery, who had issued an injunction on union from picketing. Blacksmiths No. 168—Have made a demand upon the employers for the 8-hour day. Bakers No. 24—Men still out on strike in Clark's Bakery; will hold their annual outing Wednesday, May 1, at Sunset Park. Horseshoers—Business good; request team drivers to continue asking for union stamp. Butchers—Business good; are initiating many new members and receiving co-operation of the wholesale butchers in their agitation against Chinese butcher shops, for keeping open after the regular hour. Laundry Workers—Union still on

strike; members firm in their demands notwithstanding the efforts of the employers to have them make concessions. Steam Fitters—Are having some trouble over jurisdiction with California Sugar Refinery. Stationary Firemen—Progressing well; initiating many new members; also report that they will give whatever assistance they possibly can to the Laundry Workers. Barber Shop Porters—Business good; initiating many new members and request delegates to look for the button and house card when being served. Typographical Union—Report that the Ladies' Auxiliary of that union will give a social on Saturday evening, April 27th, in Labor Temple and request delegates to attend; tickets 25 cents. Electrical Workers No. 151—Business good.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—Recommends: First—That the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on Toney's grocery store, subject to the report of the Secretary. Moved and seconded that the matter lay over for one week; carried. Second—That the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Cascade Dance Hall, 513 Pacific street, for employing non-union musicians, subject to the report of the Secretary. Moved and seconded that the matter lay over for one week; carried. Third—That the wage scale and agreement of the Paste Makers be laid over, no committee appearing, but the Secretary be instructed to assist them in the meantime; carried. Fourth—That the Milkmen's Union be requested to have certain office hours designated whereby employers can secure help without compelling them to secure same in a saloon; also that the Secretary be instructed to notify J. Kennel of the New Boss Dairy of this action; concurred in. Fifth—That the balance of \$66.90 in the Relief Fund held by the Executive Committee, be turned into the Council; concurred in.

**ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**—Recommend 1, That the Secretary of the Council send out notices for an open meeting for the Glove Workers' Union; concurred in. 2, That the Secretary send out notices to the Bank Clerks, asking them to secure names of members for temporary organization; concurred in. Also report having assisted the Street Sweepers and others in perfecting organization.

**LABOR DAY COMMITTEE**—Report progress. Will hold the next meeting on May 2nd.

**NOMINATIONS TO FILL VACANCIES**—For Executive Committee—A. T. Roche, Printing Pressmen, and A. Geisen, of the Retail Delivery Drivers. Moved and seconded that the election be made a special order of business at 9 o'clock next Friday evening, April 26th; carried.

**NEW BUSINESS**—The following resolution was ordered printed in the minutes:

"WHEREAS, It is evident that during the past unions of kindred crafts have suffered and their efforts to secure better conditions have often been made ineffective through signing of contracts between them and employers for the reasons that such contracts expired at different times, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in seventh annual convention assembled recommend to its affiliated unions, that where such unions are closely allied, that when they enter into contracts with employers such contracts be uniform in regard to time of expiration."

Moved and seconded that the salary of the stenographer be raised to \$20 per week; carried. Moved and seconded that the question of jurisdiction between the Jewelers and Metal Polishers be referred to the Executive Committee; carried.

**RECEIPTS**—Barbers, \$14; Stage Employees, \$4; Gardeners initiation fee, \$5; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Undertakers, \$8; Electrical Workers, \$18; Laundry Workers, \$20; Firemen, \$6; Street R. R. Con. Workers, \$8; Machine Hands, \$2; Hackmen, \$6; Garment Workers, \$10; Pattern Makers, \$8; Glass Blowers, \$6; Piano and Organ Workers, \$2; Milk Drivers, \$8; Teamsters, \$20; Bottle Cainers, \$4; Freight Handlers, \$4; Sailors, \$20; Bartenders, \$10; Carriage Workers, \$16; Upholsterers, \$12; Tanners, \$4; Leather Workers, \$8; Metal Polishers, \$4; Street R. R.

## Fancy China

—ON—

## BARGAIN :: TABLES

—AT—

10c, 15c, 18c, 25c, 35c,  
50c, 75c

We have arranged special priced tables in the center of our crockery and china department and on these are unusual values in FANCY CHINA of every description, consisting of olive and bon-bon dishes, cracker jars, sandwich trays, chop dishes, chocolate pots, odd plates, china basket candlesticks, sugar and creamers, teapots, cake plates, salad bowls and berry bowls. A table for each line marked at 10c, 15c, 18c, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.

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Special price . . . . \$1.00

¶ In addition to our regular lines we carry a complete assortment of a well known brand on sale at \$4.00

**Pragers**  
ALWAYS RELIABLE  
MARKET AND JONES STS



Employes, \$20; Milkers, \$4; Beer Drivers, \$8; Boat Builders, \$2. Total, \$265.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; carfare, \$1.25; Telegraph and Telephone Company, \$7.80; stenographer, \$15; office postage, \$2. Total, \$56.05.

Adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

WM. P. McCABE, Secretary.

### AMERICANS IN JAPAN.

The New York *Herald* prints the following letter from an American in Japan, who says he is an American citizen and has been in business in Japan for more than twenty years, making frequent trips to the United States:

There are but few of us out here, and at all times we all feel as though our mother country was making a great mistake when dealing with Oriental propositions. One must live with these people to really know them and understand what their thoughts are of the future.

The Japanese demand equal rights in America. Here is our position in Japan:

We are here for business. Therefore, knowing the people, we do as we are told. Otherwise it is wise to leave the country.

We are not allowed to own real property or to have any mining rights. We can only buy certain securities. We cannot hold Japanese on certain mortgages. When, in order to do business, we place certain properties or securities in the name of a Japanese, and the said Japanese absconds, the courts will not even consider his act as a criminal one.

We are not allowed to attend Japanese schools, old or young.

We are only permitted to reside in certain sections.

Such a simple thing as sailing a private pleasure boat is restricted. We cannot leave the treaty port unless with a permit, and it is next to impossible to secure a permit. The Japanese go anywhere desired, but a foreigner cannot enter any port of Japan except the regular open ports of the water front.

At the theaters the Japanese rate is 60 sen. No foreigner is admitted under 2 yen (200 sen).

The hotels are on a similar basis.

It is a known fact that justice cannot be had except in the higher courts, and every case against a foreigner is carried to the Supreme Court before justice is given. The delegation at Tokio knows this point only too well.

In taxes foreigners pay double the rates paid by the Japanese.

The treaties state positively that foreigners shall not be subject to war taxes or duties. These were levied, just the same, and we did not think it wise to raise any objection; but the facts are as stated.

The simple fact is that the Japanese do not want foreigners here and are doing everything in their power to drive them from the country. The reason the facts are not generally known is that every foreign resident is watched and it is not policy for him to state such facts for publication.

A copy of this letter has been sent to Washington. It was indorsed by the majority of the foreign community residing in Japan, not as showing their dislike for the Japanese, but of the one-sided manner in which the Japanese are acting. Foreigners in Japan stand all these inconveniences, while the Japanese "kick" when they have the least provocation.

"There are practically no unemployed in New Zealand," says Mr. Tregear, Secretary of the Labor Department. "The past year is the best the workers have ever had in New Zealand, and there are indications that the present year will be even better."

Rioting has broken out among the dock laborers of Tokio, Japan, about 600 of whom have shown signs of turbulence for some days. Police reinforcements are hastening to the scene.

Our shoe department is complete with all new styles, and union made. Price moderate. Summerfield & Haines, 1089-1091 Market Street. \*



THE PRICE IS . . \$12.50  
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*Shoes for Men and Women, Juvenile Clothing, Men's and Boys' Furnishings, Ladies' Cloaks and Suits, high and medium grade Jewelry and Diamonds, Millinery for Ladies, Misses and Children, Blankets, Comforters, Draperies, Sewing Machines, Straw Matting and a thousand other necessities may be had at Kragens and all added to one account which you can pay for weekly, monthly or semi-monthly as your income is received.*

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### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

From present indications, Martin Higgins, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, is not traveling the primrose path in his journey toward the coming New York convention of that body, and his chances for re-election and an indorsement of his nine-hour open-shop contract with the Typothetae are growing better as the date of the annual meeting approaches. At the last meeting of New York Pressmen's Union No. 51 (the largest local in the jurisdiction), Higgins was handed a particularly sour lemon (ten of them, in fact). According to a published account of the meeting, when the body took up the matter of nominations for delegates to the convention a motion was made and unanimously carried that any member wishing to run as delegate should pledge himself on the floor, before he could be nominated, to vote against all of the present officers of the International, if any are candidates for re-election, at the convention. President Higgins was present and took the floor and begged the organization to allow its delegates to go to the convention unpledged, but his appeal was disregarded. The organization then decided to send ten delegates to the convention and nominations of candidates was proceeded with, after which President Higgins was granted the opportunity to explain his reasons for signing the much-criticized agreement with the Typothetae. He stated that he was instructed by the last Pittsburg convention to sign an agreement with the Typothetae on the best terms possible, and in view of the fact that the finances of the union were very low he thought that the agreement signed was as good as he could get. The president's explanation did not seem to impress the members and after finishing he was compelled to listen to some very frank criticism. It is evident that if the desires of No. 51 prevail at the convention, the I. P. P. and A. U. will have a new president next year.

Fire, caused by the crossing of electric light wires, last Monday destroyed the plant of the Spaulding-Graul Printing Company and badly damaged the plants of the California Lithograph Company, 910 Howard street; the Pacific States Type Foundry, 912 Howard street, and C. W. Nevin, printer, 916 Howard street. The estimated loss is \$25,000, partially covered by insurance. The fire was discovered by a night watchman while patrolling his beat along Howard street. The firemen managed to keep the flames confined to the one building, but for a time it looked as though the entire block of new buildings would be destroyed.

One hundred extra copies of the April number of the *Typographical Journal* have been received at headquarters. Members who have not received a copy will be supplied on application.

D. J. Keser, for more than thirty years employed in the composing room of the *Call*, and for twenty years in charge of the ad. department, has been succeeded in the position by Frank Mitchell, also for many years connected with the same department. Mr. Keser has been given a position in the counting-room, in charge of contract advertisements.

Ex-President Will J. French is a candidate to succeed H. L. White as secretary of No. 21 at the expiration of the present term. As previously mentioned, Mr. White will retire in May, having determined to devote a major portion of his time in future to the development of the Commodore Perry Mining Company's claims in Trinity County, Cal., and to growing prunes and chicken raising.

*The Public*, of Chicago, the well known single-tax paper, edited by Louis F. Post, now bears the union label.

### GARDENERS.

At the last meeting of the Gardeners' Union No. 12,411, the following additional officers were elected: Business Agent, W. J. Dunne; Trustees, A. Holm, R. E. Schultz and P. Rock; Delegates to Labor Council, W. J. Dunne and P. Cullen.

Carhartt overalls and working clothes can be found at Summerfield & Haines, 1089-1091 Market. \*

### MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretary's office, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on April 23, Vice President M. F. Walten presiding. Applications for membership were received from Messrs. A. T. Burton, M. Eliaser, G. Adams, O. Mansfield and H. A. Schutte, and were laid over one week. Messrs. J. Donigan, J. B. Durkee, J. C. Lackenback and F. Nobile di Paola were reinstated to membership in good standing.

As an outcome of an investigation held by the Board of Directors, relative to particulars of the Cafe Francisco engagement, it was decided to prefer charges against Mr. H. Heller, the leader and contractor, for violation of the union law providing that "No member shall take or furnish for any engagement *more or less* men than are actually engaged and paid for according to the price list." Charges were also ordered preferred against Messrs. S. H. Brown, L. Horst, W. Oesterreicher and A. T. Regensburger for alleged co-operation with Mr. Heller.

The Committee on Advisable Classification of Halls made report to the last Board meeting of the fact that the dimensions and surface area of the Garden Rink, this city, were such as to make necessary its re-classification. The Board of Directors concurred in the report and recommendation of the committee and re-classified the Garden Rink. This rink is now included in the list of Class B. halls and rinks, and calls for the employment of not less than 10 members for engagements occurring therein.

Mr. L. Claffin has been suspended from membership on account of non-payment of arrearages to Local No. 263, of Bakersfield, California.

The many friends of member Julius A. Haug will be glad to know of his present good health and general welfare. As indicative of his circumstances, and as possibly being of interest to all, the following excerpts from a recent letter are presented, and will undoubtedly call to mind his customary breezy style:

"BRUXELLES, March 20, 1907.

"Mr. John A. Keogh, DEAR FRIEND: \* \* \*

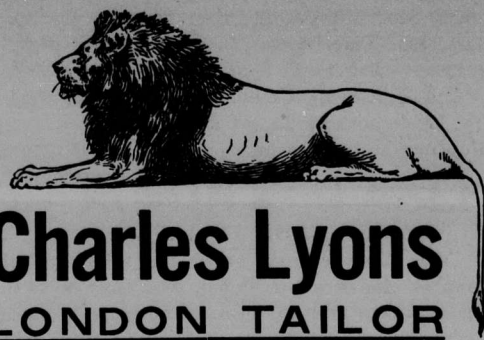
The difference in prices between Europe and the West is about as great as the distance. But it is surprising how much poor music one hears over here. Of course I am only speaking of Bruxelles now, and western Germany. Excepting the grand opera and several symphony orchestras, I haven't heard anything particularly brilliant. There are a few gypsy combinations that are good, but only for their type of music. \* \* \* You can certainly hear music cheap enough in Bruxelles. You can get in for 10 cents, and 25 cents buys you a swell seat for either opera or symphony. I'm getting filled up with music, as I take in the opera nearly every night, or else attend concerts. Am also doing some stunts myself on the 'fid.' They are simply daffy on American music over here, and am often called back to dear old 'Turner Hall' days by some organ grinder or street gamin producing a specimen of 'Mother Goose' melodies, or else 'The Honeysuckle and the Bee.' \* \* With best regards to Harry, Mr. Eisfeldt, and the brothers in general, your friend,

"JULIUS A. HAUG."

The Alameda County Branch of Local No. 6 will hold its regular monthly meeting on Thursday, May 2, 1907, in the branch headquarters, No. 908 Washington street, Room 2, Oakland, at 11 a. m. sharp. Members residing in Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley are urged to attend.

J. M. Ruffner, of the North Columbia Gold Mining Company, operating 12,000 acres of ground in the Atlin district, has contracted for thirty-five Japanese laborers to work his properties at \$4.00 and \$4.50 a day, the highest price ever paid in the Northwest to common Japanese labor.

Most any brand or style of underwear, woolen or cotton, sold by Summerfield & Haines, 1089-1091 Market Street. \*



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**WARRING AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.****Story of the Fight That is Being Made by a Powerful Labor Organization.**

Victims of tuberculosis outnumber the casualty list in modern warfare. Means for the limitation of the spread of the dread disease and the best methods for its cure are occupying the attention of the medical profession and filling pages in magazines, newspapers and periodicals. All the people are interested for the reason that all of the people are liable to infection. Tuberculosis sanitariums, "farms," and "camps" are numerous and increasing in number. Any intelligent effort at the prevention of tuberculosis is certain to meet with general approval.

Among the wage-earners, tuberculosis is prevalent, especially with tradesmen or clerks in sedentary occupations. No mechanic is more liable to this disease than is the printer. For years tuberculosis has been common in this trade, and the printers have always been alert to ascertain and adopt scientific methods for the warding off and curing of the disease. Union printers conduct a Home at Colorado Springs, and there is attached to this Home a tuberculosis hospital. At present there are nearly fifty patients in this hospital. The superintendent of the Union Printers' Home, in all of his reports, dwells upon the number of cures that result through the scientific treatment and modern methods for the treatment of tuberculosis in use at the Union Printers' Home. Hundreds of young men afflicted with the dread disease have gone to Colorado Springs, taken the course of treatment prescribed, and are now at work at the printers' trade, sound in body and fulfilling their mission as useful citizens. A few years ago the board of trustees of the Union Printers' Home decided to establish a tent colony, and this experiment has proven a great success. The Union Printers' Home is supported by the members of the International Typographical Union, each member contributing fifteen cents a month to the fund. The International Typographical Union has promoted many measures for the benefit and welfare of its membership, but none more praiseworthy or productive of more substantial results than the Union Printers' Home and its hospital annex.

The Union Printers' Home is managed by a board of trustees consisting of seven members. At present two members of the board are located on the Pacific Coast; one in Michigan; one in New York State; one in Colorado, and two—James M. Lynch, the president, and J. W. Bramwood, the secretary—at the headquarters of the International Typographical Union at Indianapolis. These gentlemen also are president and secretary of the international body.

**BAKERS TO CELEBRATE MAY-DAY.**

Bakers' Union, No. 24, will observe its annual custom of celebrating May Day by holding a picnic. This year the outing will be held on Wednesday, May 1st, at New Sunset Park, a few miles from San Jose. Tickets, including admission to the Park, adults, \$1, children under 12 years, 50 cents. Trains leave Third and Townsend streets at 9:10 a. m.; Twenty-fifth and Valencia, 9:20. The members of the union will march from headquarters, Mission street, near Fourteenth, to the station at Twenty-fifth and Valencia streets. The parade will start at 8:15 a. m. Anton Wahl will act as Grand Marshal, and the members, as is the custom will appear in uniform.

Because of the differences over the employment of non-union men in the shops of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad at Oakdale and Somerset, Ky., the machinists have walked out. It is reported that other shopmen throughout the system will join the strikers.

The Garment Workers have begun a vigorous organization campaign in Boston, several national representatives having been sent there to prosecute the work.

No Name union-made hats, stiff and soft, best brand, can be had at lowest price. Summerfield &

**SOME AGED GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.**

Somebody in Congress had a resolution passed calling upon the President for "information as to the number of clerks and other civil employees in the classified service, male or female, in each of the executive departments of the government, and in the Government Printing Office, and under the Smithsonian Institution, and in the aggregate in the city of Washington, who have reached the age of seventy years or more."

In an official message the required information was given, from some departments in the briefest possible form, from other with full details as to name, age, position, length of service and salary.

In all there appear to be 694 employees who have reached the age of seventy years or more, and about ten per cent. of these are women, one-third of whom are in the Treasury Department. The Department of Commerce and Labor and of Agriculture include employees outside of the District of Columbia.

The oldest employe is eighty-eight years of age, has been forty-seven years in service, and gets a salary of \$160 per annum as a lighthouse keeper; the next oldest, at eighty-six, and a third, at eighty-three, have similar positions after thirty years of service and get \$500 salary apiece. Another, at eighty-one, after forty-five years of service, is a messenger at \$50 a month. The longest service, fifty-eight years, is that of an assistant in the coast survey, who at seventy-six receives a salary of \$4,000. A copper plate engraver, fifty-seven years in service, at seventy-five, is paid \$1200 a year. Another assistant, seventy years of age, and forty-nine years in the service, gets \$3,000.

There is one salary of \$4,500, two of \$4,000, five of \$3,000, eleven range from \$2,000 to \$2,500, thirteen from \$1,500 to \$2,000, and fourteen from \$1,000 to \$1,500. The lowest reported salary is that of a woman assistant lighthouse keeper, who is paid only \$150 a year.

**ORGANIZATION IN NEW YORK.**

There are only four counties in New York State which have no labor organizations at present—Hamilton, Lewis, Scholarie and Schuyler. About two-thirds of all trade unionists are in the four counties which constitute the city of New York (260,008 members of 678 organizations), and the remaining 53 counties are represented as follows: Erie, 189 organizations with 30,445 members; Monroe, 90 organizations, and 15,578 members; Onondaga, 86 unions, and 8,895 members; Albany, 102 unions, and 8,854 members; Westchester, 124 unions, and 8,784 members; Schenectady, 61 unions, and 7,994 members; Orange, 80 unions, and 5,763 members; Rensselaer, 60 unions, 5,763 members; Oneida, 65 unions, and 4,663 members. Six counties have between two and three thousand members each, namely, Niagara (2,974), Chemung, (2,588), Steuben (2,458), Washington (2,412), Saratoga (2,383) and Broome (2,317), and 12 more counties have upwards of 1,000 members each, as follows: Cattaraugus (1,998), Ulster (1,785), St. Lawrence (1,698), Dutchess (1,607), Cayuga (1,511), Jefferson (1,463), Chautauqua (1,426), Ontario (1,327), Warren (1,242), Oswego (1,198), Rockland (1,119), and Montgomery (1,053). Of the remaining counties, 9 have at least 500 union members, 10 between 100 and 500 members and 7 less than 100 members. Of the 398,494 union men and women in the state, more than 90 per cent. are in cities, the number having increased in the past decade from 170,215 to 372,093.

State troops have been called out to prevent trouble at the yards of the American Shipbuilding Company. The troops are under orders to respond at the call of the Mayor, who has also sworn in a large force of special deputies, who are co-operating with the police and company detectives.

At the convening of Judge Wood's court at Boise, Idaho, on April 1, the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone trials for the murder of former Governor Steunenberg, were set for May 9.

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**NEW YORK.**

American Inventor, (M.)  
American Machinist, (W.)  
American Museum Journal, (M.)  
American Printer, (M.)  
Automobile Topics, (W.)  
Benziger's Magazine, (M.)  
Burr-McIntosh, (M.)  
Century, The, (M.)  
Christian Advocate, (W.)  
Country Life in America, (M.)  
Critic and Literary World, (M.)  
Delineator, (M.)  
Designer, (M.)  
Engineering and Mining Journal, (W.)  
Forum, (Q.)  
Garden Magazine, (M.)  
Gentlewoman, (M.)  
Homiletic Review, (M.)  
Journal of the Telegraph, (M.)  
L'Art de la Mode, (M.)  
Literary Digest, (W.)  
Marine Engineering, (M.)  
McClure's, (M.)  
Modern-Review, (M.)  
My Business Friend, (M.)  
Nautical Gazette, (W.)  
Navy League Journal, (M.)  
New Idea, (M.)  
Paragon Monthly.  
Photographic Times, (M.)  
Power, (M.)  
Power Boat News, (W.)  
Rudder, The, (M.)  
Smart Set, (M.)  
St. Nicholas, (M.)  
Tom Watson's Magazine, (M.)  
Town and Country, (W.)  
Town Topics, (W.)  
Trust Companies, (M.)  
Typewriter and Phonographic World.  
Vogue, (W.)  
World's Work, (M.)

**Boston, Mass.**

Black Cat, (M.) Green Bag, (M.)  
Modern Priscilla, (M.) Donahoe's Mag., (M.)  
Columbiad, (M.) Profitable Adv., (M.)

**Chicago, Ill.**

Red Book. Rand-McNally's Books.

**Cincinnati, Ohio.**

Men and Women, (M.)

**Philadelphia, Pa.**

The Ladies' Home Journal, (M.)

Saturday Evening Post, (W.)

**Springfield, Mass.**

Good Housekeeping, (M.)

New England Homestead, (W.)

American Agriculturist, (W.)

Farm and Home, (S. M.)

Orange Judd Farmer, (W.)

**Springfield, Ohio.**

Woman's Home Companion, (M.)

Farm and Fireside, (S. M.)

\*Abbreviations used—M, monthly; W, weekly; Q, quarterly; S M, semi-monthly.



**THE LABOR QUESTION.****A Rational Resume of the Conditions in the Ranks of Organized Labor.**

BY HERBERT N. CASSON.

Some writers and orators who know less about the labor question than they do about the North Pole declare that trades unions destroy personal liberty and keep all workers down to "a dead level of sloth and incompetency."

This is just as true as to say that the seats in a street car destroy the liberty of the passengers to stand up.

There never was a more shameless fraud than this "right to work" proposition in the way that it is being put forward by the trusts. The right to work for nothing is not a right; it is a wrong.

When a body of workmen are being treated with gross injustice, when their employer contemptuously refuses even to arbitrate, and when they choose to be strikers rather than slaves, the "scabs" who take their places are morally criminals.

It is legal to be a "scab" in such a case. There is no law against the "scab" any more than there is against the monopolist or the Wall street plunger. But the harm wrought to the nation by these three is as great as that done by burglars or counterfeiters.

No man has a right to make himself a menace to the community or nation in which he lives. The man who is beastly enough to be satisfied to live in a pigsty has no right to endanger the public health by his unclean habits.

Do we not quarantine a man's private house and violate its privacy in a dozen ways if he or any of his family have a contagious disease?

What becomes of the sanctity of the home when the home contains a case of cholera?

What are trades unions organized for if not to obtain more personal liberty for their members? Can anyone seriously imagine that a body of men will band together and pay dues for years for the sake of getting less personal liberty than they have?

What does liberty mean? Is a man free who has nothing to say about his wages and hours of labor? Is a man free whose only aim in life is to do what he is told and take what he is offered? If this is freedom, then the trusts must have a peculiar dictionary of their own.

If the wage workers do not protect their own interests, who will? Will the politician? Will the college professor? Will the Supreme Court?

If the workmen had no unions there is no limit to the wrongs they would suffer at the hands of despotic capitalists. The misery of the victim would be as limitless as the greed of the oppressor. The competition in luxury now being waged by millionaires and their wives would cause one reduction to follow another in quick succession.

The trades union civilizes the capitalist. It prevents him from making a Persian Shah of himself. It draws a line between fair play and oppression and says: "Thus far, and no farther, shall you go."

It says to him, "This is America and not Russia; and you must do business the American way." It transforms the wage earners from human machines into human beings.

Fifty years ago, when ten workers worked side by side with their employer in a little wooden factory, each separate workman counted for something. He called his employer by name and was free to give advice about the business. He was much more like a partner than a hired hand.

But in the gigantic plants that now exist one worker counts for as little as a leaf on a tree. The bigger the plant, the smaller the workman, is a truth that most American wage earners have found out by experience.

The shrinkage of the workman can only be overcome in two ways—by organization or by some catastrophe which greatly reduces the number of workmen in the country. The latter happens occasionally, as after the black plague in Europe, and during the Civil War in America, but it can hardly be recommended as a plan of reform.

Organization is, therefore, the only expedient by

which the worker can retain any individual rights whatever. If he has no right to set a minimum price upon his labor, then the grocer has no right to set a price upon his groceries and the physician has no right to fix his own fee. When any body of people are prevented from combining for mutual profit, business stops and slavery begins.

The trades unionist believes in evolution, not revolution. He knows that the only way to hasten the "happy time a-comin'" is by education and organization—by slow, steady, persevering work. He cannot be deceived by the delusion that a new social system can be built up in a night, like Aladdin's palace, by some political "presto change" hocus pocus.

He has found out how hard it is to teach thousands of wage workers the A B C of unionism, and how impossible to make them understand the plans and specifications of an ideal co-operative commonwealth.

The trades unionist has no sympathy with the hot-headed crank or anarchist who stands on the street corner and yells, "Down with the rich!"

He knows from long experience how little such "hot air" amounts to. As the old song says:

"Talk is cheap, but that won't keep  
A wife and little baby."

He knows that unionism has in the last ten years cut down the hours of labor from fourteen to eight and nine and raised wages from 50 cents to \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5 a day, while all the screaming of revolutionists and waving of red flags have not added one cent to the pay envelope or cut one minute off his hours of labor.

The sensible workingman in America, if not in Europe, knows that the revolutionist has nothing but talk and promises and word pictures and denunciations.

The progress of the labor movement is greatly hampered by the small number of men who are at heart disloyal to trades unionism, but who are remaining in the unions for purposes of agitation.

These agitators are in most cases earnest and honest men, but in every case they are lacking in common sense and practical ability.

They are so childish, so ignorant of the practical steps by which progress is made that their main object is to pass redhot resolutions against the "capitalist class" and in favor of "public ownership" of everything in sight.

These revolutionists have no confidence in trades unionism, to which the workers of America owe everything they have gained in the last 100 years, yet they have the most unbounded confidence in politics, to which the workers of America owe little or nothing.

What is stranger still, these revolutionists claim at the present time a monopoly of the word "Socialism," although their Utopian theories and their destructive tactics plainly mark them out as anti-Socialists in the most extreme sense.

In short, they are men who know little about the long history of the labor movement, and fancy that human nature and human institutions can be changed in a couple of hours by a big political hullabaloo.

They are intoxicated by an economic theory and naturally want everyone else to become drunk.

The average trades unionist takes the same attitude toward them that he does toward the Salvation Army—he respects their earnestness, he pities their childishness, he doubts their judgment and he dislikes their fanaticism.

The valuable time of meetings and conventions, which should be spent in businesslike grappling with practical problems, is continually stolen by these revolutionists for the purpose of firing a confiscatory resolution against the trusts, which resolution the trust fears about as much as a volley of goose feathers.

Every trades union defeat is held up by them with delight. "Aha," they cry, "didn't we tell you so? Now will you drop your old-fashioned unionism and join our Socialist Tammany Hall?"

It is their expressed desire to bring about an uprising in the United States similar to the French Revolution, and wipe out all employers as completely as

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the French Revolution wiped out the nobility of France, as if there were any strong similarity between the two classes.

The fact that the French Revolution was followed by Napoleon and eighty years of war and imperialism before the present republic was established is entirely forgotten by these agitators.

Their motto seems to be, "A bird in the bush is worth two in the hand." They would risk the whole structure of trades unionism in a political game of craps, just as a gang of boys have been known to set fire to a house for the excitement of seeing the fire department turn out.

Their complaint of the slowness of trades union methods without seeing that the quickest way is often no way at all. If, for instance, a man were on top of a thirty-story sky-scraper, the quickest way to get down would be to jump off the roof. This would no doubt be the scientific revolutionary method, but the slight fact that he would be picked up in half a dozen baskets would not interfere with its logic.

The long and short of the matter is that there are two methods of social discontent, just as there are two ways of running a hotel—there is the European plan and the American plan.

The European plan is to put one class against another to split the nation in two and fight until either side swallows up the other, to let conditions get worse, and at last to have a social explosion.

The American plan is to band together all good citizens, of whatever class, against one abuse after another, to organize the workers by trades and professions; to hold fast every gain that has been made and to constantly reach out for more; to refuse to be the tools of corporations, political bosses or revolutionists, and in this way to establish peaceably and permanently the complete self-rule of the common people.

#### LABOR UNIONS AS A REMEDY.

"The immediate advent of the millenium is not to be anticipated as the result of the participation in politics of organized labor. But it may be well to note in conclusion that in labor acting with practical unanimity with or without formal organization and wisely advised and lead, are to be found the best guaranty and the strongest hope of the continued ascendancy of American political principles of the permanency of American political institutions.

"The pronounced trend of current events is at variance with those principles and adverse to those institutions. It is toward strong centralized government, toward paternalism and the increase of government activities both in number and extent, toward enlarging the powers of the general government at the expense of home rule and of government by the states, toward putting the country on a permanent war footing and converting us from a pacific people to a people under arms, toward burdening us with inordinate taxation inseparable from great military armaments and toward the doctrine and practice of the doctrine that rights are not to be predicated either of nations or individuals, that it is superior strength alone which counts and is the true test of law and morality, and that the strongest may work its will with the weaker whenever the interests of the stronger—which the stronger will always deem coincident with those of mankind and civilization generally—shall so require.

"If these only too obvious tendencies are to be and should be resisted, whence is the resistance to come? Not from the capitalistic class, which is naturally in love with a strong government, with a money-spending government and with a government which, in the cause of good business will stick at nothing that can be done with safety and profit; not from the professional classes, so called, whose members invariably disagree on such issues, even clergymen being found to approve of war as a healthy stimulant no people can be without.

"The one class and the only class in the community to be counted upon as a sure opponent of the pernicious tendencies in question is the wage-earning class."—Richard Olney in the *Inter-Nation*.

#### BOYCOTT NOT UNAMERICAN.

Whenever a "We Don't Patronize" circular is issued by a labor organization members of the Manufacturers' Association and of the Citizens' Alliance, and anti-unionists generally, fulminate to the bursting point, that such a procedure is "un-American," "hostile to the principles upon which our liberties are grounded," and other such Fourth of July patriotic platitudes. They seem to think that the boycott came in when in 1880-81 an organized system of social and commercial ostracism was employed in Ireland in connection with the Land League and land agitation.

But while the system took its name from Capt. James Boycott, a Mayo landlord, against whom it was first put in force in Ireland, it was over 100 years old when the redoubtable captain began to feel how effective it could be made, and strange as it may seem to those who now deprecate it as an invention of "Wild Irishmen," it is as much an American institution as Bunker Hill monument or "Old Glory" itself for that matter.

If we read aright, the Massachusetts colonists, in 1774, because of the tax, would drink no tea, and even resorted to violence, in tipping 342 chests of the herb into the harbor, so that those who would not agree to the boycott might have no opportunity to violate the implied "We Don't Patronize" ukase.

But the boycott in respect to the tea was only the beginning. Gen. Gage, who was made governor of the colony after the tea-dumping episode, undertook to fill the marshy expanse, known as Boston Neck, in order to unite the town with the main land, but he could not get a laborer to work for him no matter what wages he offered, even though the fact is that Boston harbor was closed and the streets of the town were thronged with workmen idle, hungry and penniless.

These are the exact words of history, and it will be seen that the methods so much in favor by labor organizations today were learned by them with the other good things our boasted free American institutions have to offer for the amelioration of citizens. These methods were good in the old days to lay the foundation of this "great and glorious republic." They proved effective and eventually successful, and if good for the sires of the republic why not equally good for their sons? If the boycott was a thoroughly honorable weapon towards securing American independence, why is it not equally as honorable a weapon toward securing the emancipation of American labor?—*Ex.*

#### NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Prior to July 1, 1907, the following conventions of International Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are to be held in the cities and on the dates indicated:

May 1—New York City: Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.

May—New York City: National Print Cutters.

May—Columbus, Ohio: Tin Plate Workers' International Association.

May 7—Toledo, Ohio: Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

May 13—Minneapolis, Minn.: Railroad Telegraphers.

May 13—New York City: Hatters.

May 20—Cleveland, Ohio: Musicians.

May 20—Detroit, Michigan: Switchmen's Union.

May 29—Washington, D. C.: Steel Plate Transferrers.

June 3—Newark, N. J.: Tip Printers.

June 3—Baltimore: Ladies' Garment Workers.

June 3—Boston: Marble Workers.

June 3—Toledo, Ohio: Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters.

June 10—Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers.

June 17—New York City, N. Y.: Printing Pressmen and Assistants.

June 28—Chicago: Pavers and Rammermen.

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Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



## A DISQUIETING SITUATION—STRUGGLE FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

in the end, securing any advantage to the employers.

It is possible, of course, that the iron masters will conclude, before it is too late, to adopt a policy toward their workmen that is more in harmony with the spirit of the times than that which now seems to govern them. In that event they will not only act the part of patriotic citizens, but will practically insure industrial peace in San Francisco for very many years to come.

The industrial controversy in which the people of San Francisco, of all classes, undoubtedly show the greatest interest is that which has been pending for some time between the United Railroads and the Street Carmen's Union. The people generally are familiar with the facts of the controversy, and it may be fairly said that they sympathize with the Carmen in their demand for an eight-hour day and a flat wage of \$3.

When, in September last, the Street Carmen went on strike to enforce their demand for an eight-hour day and a uniform wage of \$3, they agreed, in deference largely to public opinion and consideration for fellow-workers in other crafts who were forced to undergo considerable hardship because of lack of transportation facilities, to submit their grievances to a board of arbitration. After months of delay, the arbitrators handed down a majority decision granting the men an increase in wages, but denying them a reduction of hours. In the award, Chief Justice William H. Beatty of the State Supreme Court, who was the umpire of the board, made this significant statement:

*"As to hours, we make no change in the existing arrangements based on the ten-hour division. This award does not hold after the first day of May next, and after that time the whole subject of hours and wages is left for adjustment to those concerned."*

That paragraph was written on February 28th—two months before the date on which the award of the arbitrators would cease to

be of effect. If the statement means anything, it cannot be said to indicate that Chief Justice Beatty believed the ten-hour day should remain a permanent fixture. In any event, the Street Carmen, while accepting in good faith the decision of the arbitrators for the period which it covered, did not for a moment accept the award as determining that they should continue their wearying, nerve-racking toil for ten hours a day indefinitely. Hence, when the matter of the back pay due them under the award was finally adjusted by the United Railroads management, the union took up the question of opening negotiations anew for the \$3 rate and an eight-hour day. Anticipating this action on the part of the union, President Calhoun addressed a communication to the committee which had interviewed him regarding the delay in paying the men the money due them under the arbitrators' award. The committee had informally discussed the wage and hour question with Calhoun, and his letter followed. In this he offers to continue in force for one year from May 1st the award of the arbitrators. This letter was read at the next meeting of the union, and at the same meeting the union formally instructed its officers to present to the United Railroads a schedule fixing the wage rate at \$3 for eight hours' work. The new schedule was presented on the 23d inst., and at the same time arrangements were made for a conference to take place today between President Calhoun and a committee representing the union. The outcome of that conference cannot be told at this writing. However, it appears to be certain that the Street Carmen will insist on a reduction of hours, and in that demand they will have the support of the international organization as well as the labor unions of this city.

President Calhoun's letter to the Street Carmen reads as follows:

*"Messrs. Richard Cornelius, Perry L. Francis, John McDonald, Charles F. Cordes, Harry Rees, J. Cooper, Carl Fischer, Committee from Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division No. 20—DEAR SIRS: In reply to your request for information as to what rate of wages the United Railroads proposes to pay the carmen for the year beginning May 1 next, it affords me pleasure to say that, after full conference between its directors and officials the company has determined to continue in effect for another year the schedule of hours and the high rate of wages recently fixed for the carmen by the board of arbitration of which Chief Justice Beatty was chairman. The company recognizes that the rate of wages awarded by the arbitration board was based upon the extraordinary conditions which existed in San Francisco during the past year. It also recognizes that the general conditions in this city are steadily improving and that the special conditions surrounding the employees of the United Railroads are rapidly becoming normal through the reconstruction of tracks and the operation of a large number of new cars. Influenced, however, by its desire to secure permanent industrial peace in the interest of the public as well as in the interest of its employees, it will cheerfully make a new contract with your union for one year from May 1, on substantially the same terms as those contained in the existing contract with it, adopting the schedule of wages and hours awarded by the board of arbitration.*

*"It is gratifying to know that after five years' experience the general provisions of this contract are*

*substantially satisfactory, and that no principle of unionism is now involved in the question under consideration—no union principle calculated to create discord between your union and this company. While you have submitted no formal request for a change in the schedule of hours and wages, I understand informally that you would prefer for the carmen a straight \$3 wage and an eight hour day. Permit me to call to your attention that this is the identical demand which you submitted to the recent board of arbitration; that the decision of the arbitration board was reached after the submission of voluminous evidence and full discussion; that the carmen received an advance of more than 20 per cent. in their wages, and that under the terms of the award platform men will earn for a full day's work during the first year of their employment \$3.10 per day, during the second year of their employment \$3.20 per day and during the third year of their employment \$3.30. You are aware that a very large number of the employees of this company have been working for it for more than two years and are now receiving the highest rate fixed by the award.*

*"I believe that an honest, loyal observance on both sides of the letter and spirit of the contracts they make and a cheerful acquiescence in the decision of arbitration boards is the best method of preserving industrial peace between employers and employees. I hope, therefore, that both you and the members of your organization will appreciate the spirit in which my company is placing into effect for another year the wages and hours fixed by the arbitration board, and that you will cordially co-operate with my company in an effort to avoid strife and to give this city the best and most efficient service of which we are jointly capable.*

*"In conclusion let me add that I desire very much to promote the heartiest good feeling between the officials of this company and its employees, and that I would welcome your assistance in aiding me to secure that discipline necessary to the public service and the courteous treatment of the passengers on our lines and above all to the prevention of accidents.*

*"The back wages due under the arbitration award will, of course, be paid and, I may add, cheerfully and gladly by this company within the time fixed by the award. Very truly yours,*

*"PATRICK CALHOUN, President."*

## LAUNDRY WORKERS'

The following resolutions were adopted by Steam Laundry Workers, Local No. 26, at a special meeting held last Friday morning:

*"WHEREAS, It having come to our notice that Laundry Drivers' Union, No. 256, with the evident purpose of co-operating with the Proprietors' Association, is appearing antagonistic to the members of that union who are working in fair laundries; and*

*"WHEREAS, The Laundry Workers' Union, now locked out, except the workers of the Independent, Sheerin's, Union Overall and Enterprise laundries, deem the actions of said Drivers' Union, No. 256, disloyal and unprincipled, with utter disregard for unionism; and*

*"WHEREAS, the drivers of the above laundries are working in fair laundries under fair conditions and upholding their obligations; therefore be it*

*"Resolved, that laundry workers' union No. 26, in regular meeting assembled, opposes the action of the laundry wagon drivers' union; and be it further*

*"Resolved, that we pledge our support to the drivers working under fair conditions; and be it further*

*"Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union and copies sent to the press and a copy forwarded to Drivers' Union, No. 256."*

The reduction of the initiation fee of Janitors' Union, No. 10,367, is resulting in a substantial increase of membership. At the last meeting fifteen candidates were obligated.

Cracker Bakers of this city and Oakland have secured an advance of 50 cents a day in their wages.



## UNION LABEL TOBACCO.

The Tobacco Workers' International Union has again issued an appeal to labor unionists to promote the demand for union label products. It is a strong document, and reads as follows:

*To Officers and Members of Local Unions—*  
GREETING: It is a notorious fact that there is an enormous amount of tobacco consumed that does not bear the union label. Since this is a fact, the question comes to mind why is it so? Is it the fault of the consumers in not asking for and demanding the label on every piece of tobacco they buy? If not, where is the trouble, what we all want to know is, why is it a fact that such a large amount of tobacco which does not bear the Label is put on the market and sold? We should ask ourselves this question, look for the remedy, and apply it at once.

The Tobacco Trust put away \$25,000,000 net profit last year, so we can see that they must have made and sold a big pile of tobacco to make such a large profit as that. Somebody must have consumed this pile. Is it fair to suppose that none of it was consumed by the 2,000,000 trade unionists in this country? It seems not.

Can we not apply a remedy that will change this condition of affairs? If we will but scratch the surface a little, the only correct remedy will be at once presented to us, and on seeing it we find that it largely is our own negligence in not keeping in mind when we make our purchases the all-important point—that of using our purchasing powers for the advancement of our own vital interests, and those of our fellow unionists.

One of our first duties to ourselves and our fellow unionists is to demand the union label on all purchases we make, whether it be tobacco or anything else, the union label stands for fair conditions, and fair wages, and these are things most essential to the welfare of the toilers.

In view of this, let us adopt this resolution:

"WHEREAS, There has, during the past year, been an enormous consumption of tobacco which did not bear the union label, and

"WHEREAS, The continued demand for the union label on all products is essential in promoting the united interests of organized labor; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of this union, do hereby pledge ourselves to the task of promoting the use of union labels on all purchases we make, whether they be tobacco, cigars, bread, clothes, shoes, or purchases of any other commodity, that it may be necessary for us to make."

If we address ourselves to this task and follow it in letter and spirit non-union tobacco and other products will receive a body blow.

So let us be doing, getting busy, in the interest of the union label, and through it advance and promote the most vital interests of our own and those depending upon us.

Thanking you for the many favors we have received in the past, and thanking you in advance for those we again ask of you, fraternally yours,

TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION,

E. LEWIS EVANS, Secy-Treas.

HENRY FISCHER, President.

The annual outing of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be held at Fairfax Park, June 16. Following is the Committee of Arrangements: John W. Kelly, Leo Michelson, J. S. Phillips, M. W. Dunbar and F. D. Blanchard. The yearly picnic of this society is an event always looked forward to with anticipation of an extremely enjoyable day in the country, and printedom turns out in full force.

The International Photo Engravers' Union has signed a five-year arbitration agreement with the National Publishers' Association. This agreement guarantees union conditions in every newspaper photo engraving plant controlled by any member of the Publishers' Association. Every grievance by either party is subject to arbitration. The agreement will take effect May 1.

## JUDGE SEAWELL MODIFIES INJUNCTION

The concern known as Clark's Bakery recently refused to grant union conditions to the cooks and waiters employed there, and the unions, failing to ad. just the controversy, applied to the Labor Council to have the restaurant placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list. This was done, and the Cooks and Waiters' Unions took other steps to inform the patrons of Clark's Bakery of the grievances of the workers. One measure adopted was to distribute dodgers, etc., in front of the restaurant. The managers of the bakery at once applied for an order of court restraining the unions from pursuing this method of making known their grievances, and the matter came before Judge Seawell of the Superior Court, who, on April 11th, issued an order directing defendants to appear on the 19th inst., and show cause why an injunction should not be issued. The original order was of a sweeping character, but, on April 19th, the unions, through their attorney, Henry B. Lister, succeeded in having the restraining order modified materially. The modifications in the original order are interesting, consequently the text of the order is given herewith in full. The order modifying the original restraining order is also published.

Following is the full text of the original order, except that the words that appear in italics indicate the modifications made by Judge Seawell, and the words inclosed in brackets—[]—show the portions stricken out by the modified order:

In the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

Clark's Bakery, a Corporation, Plaintiff, vs. The Cooks' and Waiters' Union of San Francisco, The San Francisco Labor Council, Chas. Fleischman, Lee Antone Barstow, Stephen Gregg, William Heggerty, W. A. McCabe, 1st Doe, 2nd Doe, 3rd Doe and 4th Doe, Defendants.

Order to show Cause and Restraining Order.

Upon reading and filing the complaint of plaintiff in the above entitled action, the same being duly verified, and good cause appearing therefrom that it is a proper cause therefore, on motion of plaintiff, it is hereby ordered:

That the defendants in the above entitled action appear and show cause, at the Courtroom of said Court, in the Temple Israel, corner of Webster and California streets, on the 19th day of April, 1907, before Department One, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., of that day, or as near thereafter as said matter can be heard, why an injunction should not issue against the defendants herein in accordance with the prayer of the complaint in said action.

And it is further ordered, that the said defendants herein, and each of them, their agents, servants and employees, and all others acting under their authority, or the authority of any of them, be and they are hereby restrained and commanded absolutely to refrain and desist from interfering [in any unlawful manner] with the plaintiff, or with any person or persons desiring to do business with plaintiff in the manner hereinafter set forth, at No. 439 Van Ness Ave., in the City and County of San Francisco [and from unlawfully interfering with, molesting, or attempting to interfere with or molest any of the customers employees or patrons of plaintiff while dealing with or attempting to deal with plaintiff in its aforesaid business, by passing to the patrons or customers or to the public at large, any boycott dodgers, stickers or notices of the fact that plaintiff is under the ban of the said union or any other labor union] and restraining and enjoining defendants and each of them from causing any person or persons to be stationed in front of or in the [neighborhood] immediate vicinity of said place of business for the purpose of passing to the passersby and to the patrons, customers of plaintiff, said boycott dodgers and stickers or any dodgers and stickers [or the posting of such dodgers and stickers as is complained of in said complaint and marked herein as "Exhibit A" and "Exhibit B."] and from in any manner interfering with any person or persons transacting business with or any person or persons who may desire to transact business at said place of business and from annoying, harassing, coercing or intimidating [or attempting to annoy, harass, coerce or intimidate any person or persons] by placing pickets in front of said place of business or from annoying and harassing [or attempting to annoy and harass, coerce and intimidate] any employee or employees of plaintiff at its said place of business, or otherwise, and that the said order may issue upon plaintiff's filing a satisfactory bond, approved by the court, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars.

JAMES M. SEAWELL, Judge,

Dated this 11th day of April, A. D., 1907.

The text of the modifying order will assist in properly reading the foregoing, as it gives the words stricken out as well as those substituted. It reads as follows:

In the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

Clark's Bakery, a Corporation, Plaintiff, vs. The Cooks' and Waiters' Union, et al., Defendants.

Order Modifying Restraining Order.

Upon motion of Henry B. Lister, attorney for defendants herein, it is hereby ordered that the restraining order issued in the above entitled action on the 11th day of April, 1907, by the above named Superior Court is hereby modified.

It is hereby ordered that the words "in any unlawful manner" at lines 28 and 29, page 1, of said restraining order be stricken out, and the words "in the manner hereinafter set forth" be inserted in their place. And also that the words "and from unlawfully interfering with, molesting or attempting to interfere with or molest any of the customers, employees or patrons of plaintiff while dealing with or attempting to deal with plaintiff in its aforesaid place of business, by passing to the patrons or customers or to the public at large, any boycott dodgers, stickers or notices of the fact that the plaintiff is under the ban of said union or any other labor union" be stricken out. The said foregoing lines appearing in said restraining order in the first eight lines of page 2 thereof.

Also that the words "in the neighborhood of," line 10, second page, be stricken out and the words "immediate vicinity" be inserted in their place. Also that the words "or the posting of such dodgers and stickers as is complained of in said complaint and marked herein as 'Exhibit A' and 'Exhibit B'" appearing at lines 13 and 14 be stricken out.

Also that the words "or attempting to annoy, harass, coerce, or intimidate" in lines 18, 19 and again in line 21 of the second page of said restraining order be stricken out.

JAMES M. SEAWELL, Judge.

Dated this 19th day of April, 1907.

The Brotherhood of Railway Mail Clerks has sent to President Roosevelt an appeal that it be sustained in its constitutional rights of peaceable assembly. This action was taken as a result of the department order recently issued, forbidding the clerks from participating in such organizations as the one formed recently under the leadership of H. G. Shaug of Los Angeles, who was dismissed from their service for his action in the matter.

Announcement has been made that the Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders has decided on October 1st of this year as the date for the inauguration of the eight-hour day in the bookbinding industry.

R. J. Estudillo and Hugh Frost have been elected to represent Web Pressmen No. 4 at the convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, which begins in New York on June 17.

Machinists, Lodge No. 504, of San Jose, claims to be the first union of the craft on this coast to secure the eight-hour day. The shorter workday now prevails in all the machine shops in that city.

Grand President F. J. McNulty of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will be in this city in a few days to investigate the conditions in the electrical business here.

An "open shop" notice was posted in the ship building plant of Moran Bros., at Seattle, last week, and this action caused a strike of the Iron Molders employed by the company.

The Labor Day Committee of the Labor Council will select the Grand Marshal of the Labor Day parade at the meeting to be held on the first Thursday in May.

International Secretary J. B. Proebstle of the United Brewery Workmen will arrive in this city within a day or two.

Waiters' Union No. 30, will raise its initiation fee from \$2.50 to \$5 June 1st.

The annual outing of Iron Molders' Union, No. 164, will be held on June 16th, at Shell Mound Park.



### SACRIFICING THE CHILDREN

For thirty years says the *Commoner*, the trades unions of the United States have been combating child labor, but the general public gave little heed to the warfare, reasoning from the assumption that the unions were antagonistic for reasons that were purely selfish. Labor leaders pointed out the result of this growing evil, but still the general public gave no heed. Finally, thoughtful people began an investigation—people who could not be charged with selfish interest in opposing the employment of children—in industrial occupations—and the awful truth so long proclaimed by the trades unions began dawning upon the public mind. For a time it was threatened that the anti-child labor crusade would degenerate into a "fad," a sort of diversion for the idle rich, but the crusade received such an impetus because of the investigations of sociologists that it is now well nigh universal.

A majority of the states have already enacted laws restricting the employment of children, but these laws have been loosely drawn, the primary purpose being to cater to the so-called "labor vote" without alienating the support of the employers who profit enormously by the employment of children. Even these loosely drawn laws have not been enforced with any degree of earnestness, and, as a result, the employment of children has not only become a national curse, but it is threatening the very foundations of the government. It has taken long and weary years for the crusade against child labor to gather momentum, but it now seems to be sweeping over the land, and there is a bright prospect that something tangible will be given the people. Senator Beveridge's bill, which has been printed in the *Commoner*, strikes at the very root of the evil and aims to provide a uniform law which will govern in interstate affairs. This will strengthen state laws and make it more nearly possible to enforce them as they should be enforced. Senator Beveridge's bill provides that:

"Six months from and after the passage of this act, no carrier of interstate commerce shall transport or accept for transportation the products of any factory or mine in which children under fourteen years of age are employed or permitted to work, which products are offered to said interstate carrier by the firm, person or corporation owning or operating said factory or mine, or any officer or agent thereof, for transportation into any state or territory than the one in which said factory is located."

The bill provides for suitable affidavits and penalties. The need of such a law ought to be apparent to any man or woman who has given even a superficial study to the problem of child labor.

A few years ago the astounding assertion was made that from 60,000 to 70,000 children in the one city of New York "went breakfastless to school every morning." This assertion was widely copied throughout the country, and attracted the attention of students of sociology. Among them was John Spargo, who immediately set to work to investigate the "child problem," with the result that he has given to the public a book, "The Bitter Cry of the Children," which should be read by every man and woman whose heart beats in sympathy with the children, and who strives for the best in the future of this republic. Mr. Spargo says in his preface:

"A word of personal explanation may not be out of place here. I have been privileged to know something of the leisure and luxury of wealth, and more of the toil and hardship and poverty. When I write of hunger I write of what I have experienced—not the enviable hunger of health, but the sickening hunger of destitution. So, too, when I write of child labor. I know that nothing I have written of the toil of little boys and girls, terrible as it may seem to some readers, approaches the real truth of its horrors. I have not tried to write a sensational book, but to present a careful and candid statement of facts which seem to me to be of vital social significance."

Mr. Spargo may not have strived for the sensa-

tional, but no man or woman in whose breast lingers one spark of human sympathy can read that book without a shudder of horror. And he who reads the book and does not resolve to do a part in ridding the country of this gigantic evil is not a citizen upon whom the country may with safety rely. Mr. Spargo touches the real point when he says that "it is a strange fact of social psychology that people in the mass whether nations or smaller communities, have much less feeling and conscience than the same people have as individuals. People whose souls would cry out against such conditions as we have described coming under their notice in a specific case, en masse are unmoved."

That has all along been the chief obstacle in the warfare against the evil of child labor. The sight of one underfed child would instantly arouse sympathy in the breast of the beholder; the indisputable fact that tens of thousands of children were starving made no impression.

Mr. Spargo's investigation included almost every branch of industry in the country, and his study brought him into contact with the evil of child labor in its most hideous aspects. Bearing in mind that he makes the declaration that what he has written "does not approach the real horrors" of child labor, the following extracts from "The Bitter Cry of the Children" may serve to give the readers some faint idea of the giant evil which Senator Beveridge's bill aims to destroy, and against which the aroused conscience of a nation must fight if it would wipe out this crime against childhood—a crime that is fraught with the gravest menace to the future of this republic.

"Some years ago," says Mr. Spargo, "in one of the mean streets of Paris I saw, in a dingy window, a picture that stamped itself indelibly upon my memory. It was not, judged by artistic canons, a great picture; on the contrary, it was crude and ill drawn and might almost have been the work of a child. Torn, I think, from the pages of an anarchist paper, *La Revolte*, it was, perchance, a protest drawn from the very soul of some indignant worker. A woman, haggard and fierce of visage, representing France, was seated upon a heap of child's skulls and bones. In her gnarled and knotted hands she held the writhing form of a helpless babe, whose flesh she was gnawing with her teeth. Underneath in red ink, was written in rude characters: 'The wretch! She devours her own children!' My mind goes back to the picture; it is literally true today, that this great nation, in its commercial madness devours its babes."

After careful investigation, Mr. Spargo declares: "It would, I think, be quite within the mark to say that the number of child workers under fifteen is at least 2,250,000." And this in the United States of America!

"Capital has neither morals nor ideals," says Mr. Spargo. "Its interests are always and everywhere expressible in terms of cash profits. Capital in the United States in the twentieth century calls for children as loudly as it called in New England a century ago." He then arraigns the greedy capitalists by the unequivocal assertion that "whatever advance has been made in the direction of the legislative protection of children from the awful consequences of premature exploitation, has been made in the face of bitter opposition from the exploiters."

In the New York legislature, during the session of 1903 the owners of canning factories of the state used their utmost power to have their industry exempted from the humane but inadequate provisions of the child-labor law, notwithstanding that *babies four years old were known to be working in their factories*. The northern owners of Alabama cotton mills secured the repeal of the laws passed in 1887 prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age for more than eight hours a day.

Describing a visit to the flax mills in Paterson, N. J., Mr. Spargo says he tried to get speech with some of the child workers, but was able to do so with only one. She said she was thirteen years old, but Mr. Spargo declares that she could not have

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been more than ten. "If she was thirteen," says Mr. Spargo, "perhaps the nature of her employment will explain her puny, stunted body. She works in the 'steam room' of the flax mill. All day long, in a room filled with clouds of steam, she has to stand barefooted in pools of water, twisting coils of wet hemp. When I saw her she was dripping wet, though she said she had worn a rubber apron all day. In the coldest evenings of winter, little Marie, and hundreds of other little girls, must go out from the superheated steam rooms into the bitter cold just in that condition."

"I shall never forget my first visit to a glass factory at night," continues Mr. Spargo. "It was a big wooden structure, so loosely built that it afforded little protection from the draughts, surrounded by a high fence with several rows of barbed wire stretched across the top. I went to the foreman of the factory, and he explained to me the reason for the stockade-like fence. 'It keeps the young imps inside once we've got 'em for the night shift,' he said. The 'young imps' were, of course, the boys employed, about forty in number, at least ten of whom were under twelve years of age." The working hours of these "young imps" were from 5:30 p. m. until 3:30 a. m. After watching these boys at their work, Mr. Spargo says he could readily understand why the employers preferred to hire boys for that particular work. He says: "It is difficult to get men to do this work, because men cannot stand the pace, and get tired too quickly."

Mr. Spargo tried his 'prentice hand as a "break boy" at an anthracite mine. There are thousands of boys so employed. Their duty is to sit over the long chutes and pick out the slate from the running coal. They are enveloped all the time in a blinding cloud of coal dust. Mr. Spargo thus describes the experiment:

"I once stood in a breaker for half an hour and tried to do the work that a twelve-year-old boy was doing day after day for ten hours at a stretch, for sixty cents a day. The gloom of the breaker appalled me. Outside the sun shone brightly, the air was pellucid and the birds sang in chorus with the trees and the rivers. Within the breaker there was blackness, clouds of deadly dust enfolded everything, the harsh, grinding roar of the machinery, and the ceaseless rushing of the coal through the chutes filled my ears. I tried to pick out the pieces of slate from the hurrying streams of coal, often missing them; my hands were bruised and cut in a few minutes; I was covered from head to foot with coal dust, and for many hours afterward I was expectorating some of the small particles of anthracite I had swallowed. *I could not do that work and live—but there were boys of ten and twelve years of age doing it for fifty and sixty cents a day!*"

"In New Jersey and Pennsylvania," says Mr. Spargo, "I have seen hundreds of children, boys and girls, between the ages of ten and twelve years, at work in the factories belonging to the 'cigar trust.' Some of these factories are known as 'kindergartens' on account of the large number of small children employed in them. It is by no means a rare occurrence for children in these factories to faint or fall asleep over their work, and I have heard a foreman in one of them say it was 'enough for one man to do just to keep the kids awake.' Often the 'factories' are poorly lighted, ill ventilated tenements, in which work, whether for children or adults, ought to be prohibited. Children work as many as fourteen or sixteen hours in these little 'home factories,' and in cities like Pittsburg, it is not unusual for them, after attending school all day, to work from 4 p. m. until 12:30 a. m., making 'tobies' or 'stogies,' for which they receive from eight to ten cents per hundred."

Patrons of the "cigar trust" should ponder over these amazing statements. Their truth is beyond question.

Mr. Spargo declares that he has seen children six or seven years old at work in New York canning factories at 2 o'clock in the morning. In Oxford, Md., he saw a tiny girl, seven years old, who had

worked for twelve hours in an oyster canning factory. And there are nearly 300 of such canning factories in Maryland all of them employing young children.

"In the sweat shops, and more particularly, the poorly-paid home industries, the kindergartens are robbed to provide baby slaves," says Mr. Spargo. "I am perfectly well aware that many persons will smile incredulously at the thought of infants from three to five years old working. 'What can such babies do?' they ask." Then Mr. Spargo proceeds to answer that question by citing specific instances where mere babies were engaged in work. "Take the case of little Annetta Fanchina, for example," he says. "The work she was doing when I saw her, wrapping paper about pieces of wire, was very similar to the play of better favored children. She was compelled to do it, however, from early morn till late at night, and even denied the right to sleep. For her, therefore, what might be play for some other child, became the most awful bondage and cruelty." What can four-year-old babies do? Mr. Spargo has seen them, not a score, but hundreds, driven to work. "They pull basting threads, that you and I may wear cheap garments; they arrange the petals of artificial flowers; they sort beads; they paste boxes; they do more than that. I know of a room where a dozen or more little children are seated on the floor, surrounded by barrels, and in those barrels is found human hair, matted, tangled and blood-stained—you can imagine the condition, for it is not my hair and yours that is cut off in the hour of death."

But even the most copious extracts from Mr. Spargo's book will not suffice to picture even faintly the awful horrors of child labor as he has seen it. He declares that he saw, hundreds of times, conditions that he dare not attempt to describe in a printed book; conditions revolting in their bestiality; conditions that are rearing a generation of criminals without even a faint knowledge of decency or morality. And to this end the greed for gold is driving this great republic. Mr. Spargo's book should be read by every patriotic man and woman in America, and, having read it, they should set forth, determined to wipe this crime from the calendar. Senator Beveridge should have the support of the great American people in his warfare against this evil. It is an evil that must be eradicated, and that soon, for already its deadly effects are showing upon the body politic. It is enough to say: "Oh, there is no danger that my child will ever be subjected to such conditions." *That was the plea of the first murderer, but it was not effective.*

The printers of Troy, New York, have organized a "booster club," and it is the intention of the members thereof to do all in their power to make Troy a greater and better city. With this end in view they will purchase only the product of Troy manufacturers, so far as such products are on the market. Likewise they will endeavor to convince all merchants and manufacturers that it will be to their interest to use the union label on all printed matter.

The Insular Collector of Customs at Manila has received a decision from the War Department at Washington, in relation to bringing into the Philippine Islands a Chinese editor, seven printers and two pressmen. The aliens were admitted on the ground that there is a lack of competent Chinese skilled in the art of printing in the Philippine Islands.

William H. Ellis, a prominent Boston contractor, was recently fined \$250 on each of two counts, for employing men on a government contract more than eight hours a day, in the United States District Court, by Judge Dodge. This is the first test case brought under the United States Government order that the law be enforced.

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**POLITICAL ECONOMY AND LIFE.**

PROF. IRA W. HOWERTH, IN "FEDERATIONIST."

In January, 1905, the press of the United States reported the voluntary and deliberate burning of cotton by the planters of the south. The cotton crop of 1904 was the largest ever produced, amounting to more than 12,000,000 bales. This immense yield of a general necessity ought to have been, it would seem, a source of general satisfaction. But in the south it brought consternation. A southern paper pronounced it "a more deplorable circumstance to the south than the defeat of the Democratic party." Farmers were advised "to burn a million bales," and if that did not suffice, to "burn another million bales." It was supposed that, as a consequence of the gigantic crop, the price of cotton would fall so low that the producers might destroy a part of their cotton, thus reducing the supply and consequently raising the price, and still be able to sell the remainder for as much as, or more than, the total crop would bring.

This theory of the planters reminds one of the story of the Sibylline books. The Cumæan sibyl, according to the legend, presented herself before Tarquin the Proud with nine books for sale. On his refusal to buy them at the price demanded, she went away, burned three, returned and offered the remaining six at the same price. Tarquin again refused, whereupon she cast three more into the fire and demanded the original price for the three remaining. This so astonished the king that he bought the books. The planters apparently expected the success of the sibyl to be repeated with respect to cotton.

The newspaper reports of the actual burning of cotton were probably exaggerated. But there is nothing new or peculiar about a case of this kind. To burn a part of a crop of cotton would be only a summary method of "restricting the output." Do not manufacturers discharge employes in periods of low prices, now and then shut down a mill, and even pay the owner to remain idle, in order to limit the supply of a commodity and thus raise the price? They count on a higher profit on a smaller production at a high price than they could obtain on a larger production at a low price. The frequency of such practices indicates that they are numbered among the good "business policies."

Now, "limiting production" and reducing the output by destroying part of the product are not essentially different. Either may be profitable to the producer. The New York Globe declared that—"if the planters are really possessed of the notion that by destroying part of their property they can make the remainder more valuable than the whole, then the political economists, from Adam Smith down, may well ask themselves if their teaching has not been altogether idle."

But political economy teaches, and has always taught, that reducing the supply of a commodity tends to raise the price, and that there is no definite proportional relation between supply and price. The proportional rise in price may greatly exceed the proportional reduction of supply. Merchants have always been familiar with this idea, and not infrequently they seek a greater money return through an arbitrarily diminished supply. Fourier long ago complained that the Oriental Company of Amsterdam "publicly burnt stores of cinnamon in order to raise the price."

"What it did with the cinnamon," he says, "it would have done with corn; but for the fear of being stoned by the populace, it would have burnt corn in order to sell the rest at four times its value." "Indeed," he continues "it actually is of daily occurrence in ports, for provisions of grain to be thrown into the sea because merchants have allowed them to rot while waiting for a rise. I, myself, when I was a clerk, have had to superintend these infamous proceedings, and in one day caused to be thrown into the sea some 40,000 bushels of rice, which might have been sold at a fair profit had the withholder been less greedy of gain."

It is said that Ricardo, one of the greatest of the

early English economists, had his interest in political economy awakened by reading of the deliberate destruction of goods to raise the price.

Such was the practice in the days of Fourier and Ricardo, and such is the practice today. Industry affords many examples of this method of profit by loss. Society loses while the individual gains. Every case of this kind is the outcome of an economic situation in which some men have more of a commodity than they can use or sell at a profit, while others have less than they need. It is a case of unorganized and irrational distribution.

Now, in the language of political economy, an economic situation such as that just described is called "overproduction," or more specifically "partial overproduction." And this expression does fit the case so far as the sellers or producers are concerned. They have produced more of a commodity, or have more on hand, than they can sell at a profit. But obviously it can not seem like overproduction to those who need the commodities but are unable to buy them. To describe the situation as it affects this other class, some other expression is necessary. The word "under-consumption" has been suggested. To the producer it is overproduction; to the consumer underconsumption. The producer has more goods than he can find sale for at a profit. The consumer can not purchase as many goods as he could profitably use. The producer will not continue to produce without the incentive of profits. The consumer can not continue to consume without the ability to purchase. Thus the circulation of goods, the flow of commodities from producer to consumer, is arrested by the business demand for profits. And

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when the circulation of a body is interrupted, something is wrong with the system.

We need, therefore, a term that connotes this pathological condition of the industrial order, a term that describes the situation as it affects the whole body politic.

The words overproduction and underconsumption, then, as used in the academic sense, suggest that the viewpoint of political economy as an art is a partial one. That of the classical economists was, as a matter of fact, almost entirely that of the producing class. The end contemplated by the classical economists was material gain in the form of profits. And the modern economist, as such, is obliged to look at a question from a standpoint of business prosperity. But there is a difference between prosperity and progress. Business prosperity has primarily to do with pecuniary profits; progress with life. The main question of business is, "what is the profit?" The main question of progress is, "what doth it profit?" The wastes of competition—of overemployment, of child labor, of war—do not necessarily restrict business prosperity. They may even enhance it. But they do retard progress. Prosperity involves material gain often of the few alone; progress involves the fruits of it. In short, business prosperity is primarily a question of money, progress a question of men. One is a question of material wealth, the other a question of social welfare. It is the first of these questions with which political economy has primarily to do.

This restriction of the viewpoint of political economy is illustrated by the specialized use of all its terms. Wealth, for instance, according to the familiar definition of Mill, includes "all useful and agreeable things which possess exchangeable value." The term is thus economically as applicable to a barrel of whisky as to a barrel of flour. For "useful" as here used, has its specialized sense, meaning the power to satisfy a want, without regard to the character of that want. From the standpoint of political economy, then, dangerously adulterated food, poisonous intoxicants, the ridiculous gim-cracks and gew-gaws of vanity and ostentation—anything that will exchange for money—are wealth, and belong in the same category as wholesome bread and meat, good books and pictures, and all the things essential to life. The word "wealth" is thus twisted from its original meaning, which formerly denoted a condition of weal or well-being, and was employed without any ethical signification.

The same may be said of the word "value." Value, as Ruskin long ago pointed out, meant originally the quality of being well or strong—"strong, in life (if a man), or valiant; strong, for life (if a thing), or valuable." To be "valuable," therefore, is to "avail toward life." And he rightly asserted that the value of a thing is independent of opinion, and of quantity.

"Think what you will of it," he says, "gain how much you may of it, the value of the thing itself is neither greater or less. Forever it avails, or it avails not; no estimate can raise, no disdain depress, the power which holds it from the maker of things and of men."

But in political economy the word has been carried so far from its original meaning that the average economist seems unable to understand Ruskin, and attributes his conception of wealth and value to imbecility. Even Professor Ely, in an introduction to the work just quoted, refers to the statement that "value is independent of opinion, and of quantity" as "a strange assertion," apparently failing to recognize the obvious truth of it from Ruskin's standpoint.

And so the meaning of the word "demand" is confined in political economy to the desire for economic goods coupled with the ability to pay for them. A mere desire, no matter how intense, if not associated with purchasing power, has no significance for the economist.

We thus see that in the science of political economy wealth is sometimes not wealth, that the useful is sometimes harmful, that the valuable may

sometimes degrade and destroy life instead of up-building it, and that with a starving people, as, for instance, in India during a famine, there may be no demand for food.

Does not this show clearly enough that the nomenclature of political economy, however inadequate to the needs of the special science of wealth, is not adapted to the description of an economic situation as it affects human life, or the true well-being of men? Political economy speaks in the language of business, and not in the language of life; in the language of wealth, and not in the language of welfare.

This limitation of the language of political economy is here pointed out, not with the purpose of throwing any discredit upon the science, but merely to show that there is a difference between the standpoint of political economy and the standpoint of life. There is a valid reason for the limitation. All commodities, life-giving and life-destroying, are subject to the same, or similar, laws of production, distribution, and exchange, the discovery and explanation of which are the peculiar province of political economy. It is not the business of this science to pass upon the character of the want which a particular commodity supplies. Without a limitation of this kind political economy would pass beyond the range of a special social science and become the general science of life.

All that we are here concerned with is that the limits of political economy, and the specialized sense of its language prevent us from looking to this science for the final word upon a single problem it discusses. Problems of production, of distribution, of labor, and the like, are usually regarded as problems of political economy, problems of wealth; and so they are, but they are also problems of welfare, problems of life.

Now, in the language of life there is no wealth but that which contributes to life, nothing useful or valuable that does not minister to well-being, and there can be no overproduction until the legitimate and reasonable wants of all members of society are supplied; until every man, woman, and child is decently and comfortably housed, clothed, and fed—that is to say, until all begin really to live.

Ruskin defines wealth as those "things which the nature of humanity has rendered in all ages, and must render in all ages to come \* \* \* the objects of legitimate desire"; and Morris defines it as "what nature gives us and what a reasonable man can make out of the gifts of nature for his reasonable use." Even Mill saw that "the wealth of a country consists of the sum total of the permanent sources of enjoyment, whether material or immaterial, contained in it."

These definitions are all seen to be correct when we look at the subject from the standpoint of welfare. From this standpoint some of the so-called axiomatic principles of political economy lose their force and their validity. The familiar proposition, for instance, that "there can be no general rise in values" is true enough if value is "purchasing power" or "the ratio at which one commodity exchanges against another." But as soon as we regard value as life-giving power it becomes obvious that while objectively it is fixed and invariable, subjectively it may be generally raised by an increase in the power of the people to use and appreciate. Thus the education of a people may increase the sum of values: a work of art is most valuable when it is most appreciated. Again, the distribution of commodities may affect values: a commodity is most valuable in the hands of him who most needs it.

From all this we conclude that the true standpoint in the consideration of a social problem is not the standpoint of wealth but the standpoint of welfare; not the standpoint of political economy, but the standpoint of life. Life is the end to which wealth is the means. Happiness, human welfare, life, should, in fact, be regarded as the end of all effort. It is in the light of this end alone that the true relation and perspective of a social subject is to be gained.

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# DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

**Labor Council**—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Thursdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Saturdays, at 8 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2353.

**Alaska Salmon Packers**—Ramon Villanera, Secy.; headquarters, 1131 O'Farrell.

**Bakers**, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

**Bakery Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Bakers (Cracker)**, No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Bakers (Pie)**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

**Barbers**—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 2211 Bush.

**Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees**—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

**Bartenders**, No. 41—Headquarters, 990 McAllister; P. L. Hoff, Secy.

**Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine)**, No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 2089 15th.

**Blacksmiths' Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Bookbinders**, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boot and Shoe Workers**, No. 216—D. Tierney, 612 Elizabeth.

**Boot and Shoe Repairers**—Geo. Gallagher, Secy., 502 Hickory ave.

**Boot and Shoe Cutters**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

**Bootblacks**—1st and 4th Sundays, Broadway and Kearny.

**Brewery Workmen**, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

**Beer Drivers**, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

**Beer Bottlers**, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

**Broom Makers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

**Box Makers and Sawyers**, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

**Butchers**—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

**Boat Builders**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 1408 Golden Gate ave.

**Bottle Caners**—Meet 3d Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall.

**Carriage and Wagon Workers**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cigar Makers**—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cloth Hat and Cap Makers**, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Brighton street, Station L.

**Cemetery Employees**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

**Coopers (Machine)**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Coopers**, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cooks**, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

**Cloak Makers**—Headquarters, 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet Tuesday, 1411 Geary.

**Drug Clerks**, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Electrical Workers**, No. 151—Headquarters and meeting hall, 218 Guerrero, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet Tuesdays.

**Freight Handlers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

**Foundry Employees**—Meet 2d Sunday, 1133 Mission.

**Garment Workers**, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Gas Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Glass Bottle Blowers**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Glove Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Hackmen**—Meet Saturdays, McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

**Hotel, Restaurant, Bar Miscellaneous**—Headquarters, 1111 Laguna; H. Huber, Secy.

**Hatters**—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

**Ice Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays.

**Janitors**—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Jewelry Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Journeyman Horseshoers**—Meet 2d, 3d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council, 316 14th.

**Ladies' Tailors**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Laundry Wagon Drivers**—E. T. O'Day, Secy., 577 Duboce ave.

**Leather Workers on Horse Goods**—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

**Machinists**, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

**Machinists' Auxiliary**, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

**Machine Hands**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Marine Cooks and Stewards**—46 East.

**Molders**, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Molders Auxiliary**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Metal Polishers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

**Milkers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

**Milk Wagon Drivers**—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

**Musicians**—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

**Newspaper Mailers**—F. Barbrack, Secy., 1741 Blake street, Berkeley.

**Pavers**, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Post Office Clerks**—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

**Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers**—Headquarters, Mission Street Bulkhead; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

**Picture Frame Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Photo-Engravers**, No. 8—Meet 1st Sunday, 12 m., Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers**, No. 12, 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

**Printing Pressmen**, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

**Pattern Makers**—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 22d and Folsom.

**Press Feeders and Assistants**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

**Rammermen**—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Retail Clerks**, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Retail Shoe Clerks**, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Retail Delivery Drivers**—Meet at headquarters, last Thursdays, 417 Haight.

**Stationary Firemen**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Fitters and Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Laundry Workers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Construction Workers**—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

**Sailors' Union of the Pacific**—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

**Stereotypers and Electrotypers**—Meet 1st Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Ship Drillers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

**Ship Joiners**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

**Ship Scalers**—H. Woodville, Secy., 209 6th ave., corner California; meets Mondays, 1 Vallejo.

**Sail Makers**—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers**—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Drivers**—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

**Sugar Workers**—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

**Soap, Soda and Candle Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Stable Employees**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

**Tanners**—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

**Tailors (Journeyman)**, No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Teamsters**—Headquarters, 523 5th; meet Mondays, 1133 Mission.

**Theatrical Stage Employees**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers**, No. 14—1st and 3d Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

**Typographical**, No. 21—Headquarters, 308 14th, H. L. White, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

**Upholsterers**—Meet 42A West Park St.

**Undertakers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

**Waiters**, No. 30—Headquarters, Scott and Eddy; meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 1195 Scott.

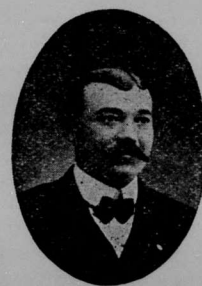
**Waitresses**, No. 48—Meet Mondays, 2 p. m., at headquarters, 509 Golden Gate ave., Rooms 40-42.

**Web Pressmen**—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Water Workers**, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 335 Noe st.

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 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.  
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.  
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.  
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.  
 (82) Baumann-Strong Co., 110 Church.  
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.  
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.  
 (139) Blen, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.  
 (89) Boehme & Meccready, 513 1/2 Octavia.  
 (106) Bohannon, W. G. Co., 3077-3081 Twenty-first.  
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.  
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.  
 (3) Brunt, W. N. Co., 391 Jessie.  
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.  
 (8) Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.  
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.  
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.  
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.  
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.  
 (95) Clements Printing Co., 806 Laguna.  
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.  
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.  
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
 (147) Construction News, 641 Stevenson.  
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.  
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.  
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.  
 (126) Crackbon & Tonkin, 22 Leavenworth.  
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., Brannan, near First.  
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.  
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.  
 (80) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.  
 (77) Davis Printing Co., 1076 Howard.  
 (12) Dettner-Travis Press, 33-35 Main.  
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.  
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 3588 Twentieth.  
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk.  
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.  
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.  
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., 2366 Market.  
 (121) German Demokrat, 643 Stevenson.  
 (56) Gilmarlin & Co., Folsom, near Elghth.  
 (156) Glissman Press, Inc., 138 Steiner.  
 (15) Golden Gate Press, The, 643 Golden Gate ave.  
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.  
 (14) Goldwin & Slyter, 188 Erie.  
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg. Co., 14 Leavenworth.  
 (122) Guedet, L. F., 131 Falcon Ave.  
 (127) Halle & Scott, 640 Commercial.  
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.  
 (89) Hastings Printing Co., 350 Fell.  
 (150) Helvetia Printing Co., 1964 Post.  
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.  
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.  
 (66) Jalmstein Printing Co., 1326 Eddy.  
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.  
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.  
 (137) Knowles, Edward Co., 214 Hyde.  
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.  
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.  
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.  
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.  
 (50) Latham & Emanuel, 971 Howard.  
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (5) Lechner Printing Co., 1542 1/2 Fifteenth.  
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.  
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.  
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.  
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.  
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.  
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.  
 (136) Merchants Press, 762 Larkin.  
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.  
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.  
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 3232 Mission.  
 (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.  
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 615 Sansome.  
 (65) Muddock Press, The, 1580 Geary.  
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 619 Clay.  
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.  
 (114) North End Review, 1322 Stockton.  
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.  
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.  
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.  
 (148) Pacific Label Co., 575 Turk.  
 (81) Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.  
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.  
 (109) Primo Press, 1508 Buchanan.  
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.  
 (72) Prouty Press, 208 Noe.  
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.  
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.  
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.  
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.  
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.  
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.  
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 405 Eighth, Oakland.  
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.  
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
 (117) Sequoia Press, The, 1161 Howard.  
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.  
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.  
 (75) Shaw-Gille Co., 2880 Sixteenth.  
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.  
 (94) Spaulding-Graul Co., 914 Howard.  
 (31) Springer & Co., 1532 Geary.  
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.  
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.  
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.  
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.  
 (53) Stuetzel & Co., 57-59 Clementina.  
 (48) Sutter Press, 448 Haight.  
 (63) Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth.  
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.

- (107) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.  
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.  
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.  
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.  
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.  
 (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.  
 (138) Wallace Larssen Co., Inc., 955 O'Farrell.  
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.  
 (34) Williams, Jos., 626 Willow Ave.  
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

## BOOKBINDERS

- (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.  
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.  
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.  
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.  
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1580 Geary.  
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.  
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.  
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.  
 (132) Thumber & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.  
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.  
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- Bolton & Strong, 1620 Fifteenth.  
 Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
 Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.  
 California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.  
 Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.  
 Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
 Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.  
 Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.  
 McCabe & Sons, 38 Sycamore Ave.  
 Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.  
 Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.  
 Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.  
 Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

## MAILERS

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary D. T. Powers may be addressed as above.

A Western bookseller, anxious to fill an order for a liberal patron, telegraphed to Chicago for a copy of "Seekers After God," by Canon Farrar, and to his surprise received this reply: "No seekers after God in Chicago or New York. Try Philadelphia."  
 —Canadian Courier.

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SEATS 50 PEOPLE  
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## Wanted! TO COMPLETE FILES OF THE "LABOR CLARION"

Any one having any of the following issues of the LABOR CLARION will confer a favor by notifying the Manager:

Vol. II.—Nos. 1, 24 and 36.

Vol. V.—Nos. 4 and 5.

# ATTENTION!

## Brockton Shoe Co.

1025 FILLMORE ST.

Keeps open evenings, in violation of the early closing regulations of

## THE RETAIL SHOE CLERKS' ASS'N

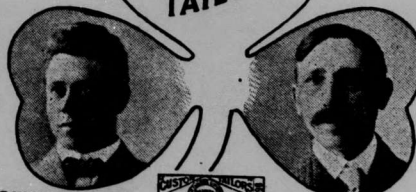
and has been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council.

## DO NOT PATRONIZE



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The IRISH TAILORS



11 & 15 SEVENTH ST.  
NEAR MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO.  
TELEPHONE MARKET 3306

FIRST TAILORS IN SAN FRANCISCO TO ADOPT THIS LABEL





**Reciprocal Carelessness.**

A friend from the north had gone to visit the colonel who lived in the swampy Mississippi River bottoms of Louisiana. There was no mosquito netting over the bed, and in the morning when the negro came with the water and towels, the tortured visitor asked: "Sam, why is it that you have no mosquito netting over the beds? Doesn't the colonel have any in his room?"

"No, suh," replied Sam.

"I don't see how he stands it."

"Well, suh," said Sam, "I reckon it's jes dis way; in de fo part uv de night, suh, de colonel's mos' gen'rally so 'toxicated dat he don't pay no 'tention to the skeeters, an' in de las' part uv de night, suh, de skeeters is mos' gen'rally so 'toxicated dat dey pay no 'tention to de colonel."—*Ex.*

**Murphy's New Job.**

An Irishwoman, meeting a neighbor in Fleet street, was glad to see her friend wearing a happier face than usual.

"What do you think, Mrs. Grady? My husband has got a job."

"I am delighted to hear you say so, and what is he doing?"

"Faith, he tells me he is feeding the press in a printing office."

"Feeding the press? Go on, now; why, Murphy's not been able to feed himself for the last two months. Feeding the press, indeed. I'd teach him to bring the food home to his poor wife."—*Scottish Typographical Circular.*

Anthony Comstock was talking in New York about certain information that had been lodged with him. "It is perhaps helpful information," he said, "but I confess that I mistrust its motive. It suggests to me an incident that occurred last month in Matawan. A young woman of Matawan said to her husband one night: 'My dear, there is a gentleman in the parlor. He wants to speak to you.' 'Who is it, do you know?' the husband asked. 'Dear,' said his wife, 'you must forgive me—but that cough has bothered you so much of late—and, though winter is coming on, it still clings to you, and—ah, if you only knew how worried I've been about you!' and she threw her arms around his neck. 'What would I do if I were to lose you?' she moaned. 'Come, come,' said the young man, patting her shoulder tenderly, 'men don't die of a slight cold. So you've called in the doctor, eh? Well, I'll see him gladly if it will make you feel easier. Which one is it? Squills?' 'It isn't the doctor,' was the answer. 'It's the life insurance agent.'"—*Indianapolis Star.*

"Before we were married," she complained, "you always engaged a cab when you took me anywhere. Now you think the street car is good enough for me." "No, my darling, I don't think the street car is good enough for you. It's because I'm so proud of you. In a cab you wouldn't be seen by nobody, while I can show you off to so many people by taking you in a street car." "You dear! Forgive me if I gave you pain in saying what I did."—*Ex.*

From several steps taken during the past month it has been made evident that the large Government contractors have banded themselves together to fight the existing eight-hour law. The ablest corporation lawyers are now in Washington, endeavoring to discover some method by which the law may be abrogated or made void, and should they fail in this, as is probable, they will take the present cases against them up to the United States Supreme Court, where the constitutionality of the law itself will be attacked. If this step should fail, we may expect to see efforts made at the next session of Congress to so amend the present eight-hour law so as to render it valueless.—*Iron Molders' Journal.*

The man who wants a good pair of union-made pants can find them at Summerfield & Haines, 1089-1091 Market Street. \*

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FORMERLY EXAMINER BLDG.

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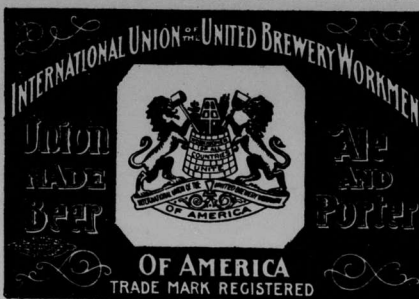
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526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
Guaranteed Capital and Surplus.....\$2,578,695.41  
Capital actually paid up in cash.....1,000,000.00  
Deposits, December 31, 1906.....38,531,917.28  
F. Tillmann, Jr., President; Daniel Meyer, First Vice-President; Emil Rohte, Second Vice-President; A. H. R. Schmidt, Cashier; Wm. Herrman, Asst. Cashier; George Tourny, Secretary; A. H. Muller, Asst. Secretary. Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.  
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DRINK BEER  
See that this Label is on  
the Keg or Bottle.



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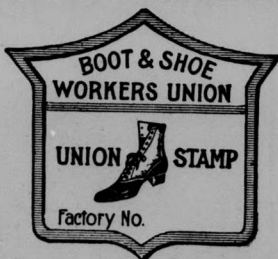
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OF AMERICA**

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Abe Jacobs, 4036 Eighteenth St.  
H Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.  
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.  
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.  
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.  
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.  
O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.  
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.  
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Devisadero St.  
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.  
Harth, Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.  
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.  
T. P. O'Doud, 186 Church St.  
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.  
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.  
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., and 731 Van Ness Ave.



**Union Members, Be Consistent  
Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp**

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

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